THE

Board of Trade Journal.

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street**, London, E.C. — registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London,**" Code—**5th Edition A.B.C.**, telephone number **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 479.

The attention of British traders is directed to the Sample Room, where the following are on view, with other exhibits:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Native-made Woollens from Konia	28th May, 1908	467
Paper Pulp Manufactured in Trinidad from "Megass" ...	„ „	471
Coffee Produced in Angola	21st „ „	419
Artificial Silk manufactured at Padua	16th April, „	148
Raw Cotton from the Jordan Valley	9th „ „	100
Black sand from the United States	2nd „ „	39
Tannin Extract from Natal-grown Wattle Bark	„ „ „	44
Miner's Lamp of German make, used in Brazil	26th Mar., „	618
Cotton Goods of German and Italian Manufacture sold in Palestine	19th „ „	592
Raw Silk from Buenos Aires	„ „ „	593
Petroleum from Commodoro Rivadavia	„ „ „	591
Ramie (various)	„ „ „	592
Rubber from Bogotá	12th „ „	546
Silk Production at Hochou	5th „ „	499
Kapok from Loanda	20th Feb., „	395
Cotton from Tunis	6th „ „	297
Rubber Seeds from Angola	30th Jan., „	243
Native-made Hat, Shawl and Belt from Erzeroum ...	„ „ „	218
Human Hair from Japan	„ „ „	229
Vegetable Marrow from Chungking	23rd „ „	196

The following Special Trade Enquiry Offices are also at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.:—India, Dominion of Canada, Queensland, Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Statements of the objects and work of these Enquiry Offices will be found on pp. 479–80.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Sale of High Tension Fuses for Brush Transformers.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies announce for sale 594 high tension (2,000 volts) fuses, "dust" type, for brush transformers, new and unused, of various sizes ranging from 1·25 amps. to 12 amps.: cost 47*l.* They will be delivered f.o.r. at any town in the British Isles for 15*l.* Samples will be forwarded if desired. Communications should be addressed to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

Railway Material. The Secretary of State for India in Council is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of rails and fishplates, fishbolts, dog spikes, and coach screws. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on the 2nd June, 1908. A copy of the conditions may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Plates for Accumulator Cells. The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are prepared to receive, up to noon on the 2nd June, tenders for the supply of plates, &c., for accumulator cells. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 2, 3 and 4, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C., on payment of 21*s.* each (which will not be returned). The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Stearine. The official "Indian Trade Journal" of the 7th May notifies that a manufacturing chemist in the Madras Presidency desires to be placed in communication with dealers in stearine. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

CANADA.

Commercial Enquiries. The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government Offices, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm engaged in the import of **canned goods** desire to get into touch with Canadian packers and shippers with a view to receiving consignments or taking up agencies for the sale of such goods.

A London firm desire to hear from Canadian **bacon curers and driers** who may be requiring representation in the United Kingdom. They also wish to hear from Canadian exporters of **poultry** with a view to accepting consignments from them.

Enquiry has been made by a London firm for the names of first-class Canadian firms who may desire the services of **buying agents** in the United Kingdom.

A Scottish firm manufacturing **artificial leather** for use in book-

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

binding and for other purposes wish to get into touch with Canadian buyers of such goods.

A London firm desire to increase their export business with Canada in **lubricating, linseed and other oils, varnishes,** and **paints** of all kinds, and would like to hear from Canadian buyers.

Enquiry has been received from a London firm for the names of Canadian firms who might be likely buyers of **parchment** and **leather** for legal and bookbinding work.

A Belfast firm manufacturing **felt** of all kinds desire to hear from Canadian buyers.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto **manufacturers' agent** wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms who may desire representation in Canada.

A firm in the Province of Ontario wish to hear from United Kingdom importers of **sweet pea, garden pea, bean, lettuce, and other garden seeds.**

A Nova Scotian firm of **apple shippers** desire to be placed in communication with United Kingdom importers.

Enquiry has been received from a Halifax (N.S.) firm for the names of United Kingdom firms who may wish to secure **representation in Canada.**

A Montreal firm desire to hear from United Kingdom firms connected with the **hardware** and **metal** trade who may wish to appoint agents.

A Canadian firm, a representative of which is at present in London, desire to secure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of **heavy metals, sheet metals,** and **heavy chemicals.**

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.

* * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.,** whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Scotch firm manufacturing **wrought iron tubes for gas, water, and steam purposes** from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to 6 ins. diameter, and also fittings; and **wrought iron and steel lapwelded boiler tubes and stay tubes,** would like to appoint resident agents in Canada.

A London firm of wholesale **tea** and **coffee** merchants seek suitable agents for Montreal and the Province of Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and Winnipeg.

A firm manufacturing **surgical instruments** of all kinds would like to get into correspondence with Canadian buyers.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Canadian correspondent who is about to erect a woodworking factory for the production of handles and similar goods would be glad to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **turning lathes** similar to those produced by American manufacturers.

A Montreal company seek an agency in **chilled shot, diamond grit,** and other supplies used by stoneworkers, and are also prepared to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **wire rope, hoisting machinery, mining machinery, builders' hardware, ornamental and architectural metal work,** and similar classes of goods.

A firm in Toronto would be pleased to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **sporting goods, cutlery, tinware,** and general **hardware.**

A Montreal firm of leather merchants would be pleased to hear from United Kingdom tanners of **sole leather** seeking representation in the Dominion.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Common Battery Switchboard.

It is officially notified in the "Commonwealth Gazette" that the date for receipt of tenders for the supply to the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria of a common battery switchboard and apparatus for use on subscribers' premises (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd January, page 3) has been extended from 3 p.m. on the 26th May to 3 p.m. on the 23rd June.

Agent for Hardware, &c.

An enquiry has been received at the Office of the Agent-General for Queensland (Commercial Enquiry Branch), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., from a manufacturers' agent travelling in Australia, who wishes to secure one or two additional agencies, principally hardware or kindred classes of goods. He is now in England for the purpose of interviewing principals. Further information may be obtained on application to the Queensland Commercial Enquiry Branch, as above.

ZANZIBAR.

Sugar.

H.M. Consul at Zanzibar (Mr. J. H. Sinclair) reports that sugar to the value of 34,621*l.* was imported there in 1907. The greater part of the white crystallised beet sugar comes from Austria-Hungary, a little also from Germany and Russia. It is imported in bags of 224 lb.

and is sold at prices varying from 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* per frasila (35 lb.). There is also a certain amount of beet sugar imported from Germany in boxes and in oblong tubes or tablets which are used, chiefly by Indians, as loaf sugar. The sugar from Bombay really originates in Java and is not that imported into India from Mauritius.

EGYPT.

Sealing-wax.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) has forwarded a copy of the conditions of tender for the supply of 13,000 kilos. of sealing-wax required by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance. Tenders, which should be accompanied by a sample of the wax it is proposed to supply, will be received at the Ministry of Finance at Cairo up to noon on the 25th June. A deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender will be required. The conditions and specification may be consulted by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Corrosive Sublimate.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of the 13th May announces that tenders will be received at the Central Administration, Department of Public Health, Cairo, until 1 p.m. on the 20th June, for the supply of 30,000 kilogs. of corrosive sublimate powder. Tenders should be made upon stamped paper* of 30 millièmes and addressed to the Director-General, Department of Public Health, Cairo, and marked in the left-hand corner "Tender for Corrosive Sublimate." A deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender will be required. A copy of the conditions, received from H.M. Consul at Cairo, may be inspected by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Bridge Construction.

The same "Journal" announces a call for tenders for the construction of a road-bridge over the Ibrahimieh Canal at Beni Korra. The bridge is to have 4 metres roadway and an open span of 9 metres clear. The work is to be completed by 1st July, 1909. The specification and plan may be consulted at the offices of the Inspector-General of Irrigation, Upper Egypt, Cairo, or of the Inspector of Irrigation, Asyut Barrage Circle, Asyut. Tenders should be addressed to the latter and should be accompanied by the contractor's own designs. They must be upon stamped paper* and enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the inscription "Tender for a Road-bridge over the Ibrahimieh Canal at Beni Korra;" they will be received up to 10 a.m. on the 1st July.

* May be obtained from Lieut.-Col. Western, R.E., C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

Timber Sales.

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. C. J. Cooke) has forwarded copies of the advertisements of the timber sales to be held in Finland in August next (see "Board of Trade Journal" of the 14th May, p. 326). The notices (which are mostly in the Finnish language) may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

DENMARK.

Electric Lighting Meters.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. L. C. Liddell) has forwarded a copy of the conditions and specification relating to a call for tenders for the supply of 4,000 to 5,000 meters for electric lighting, delivery to extend over the period from 1st August, 1908, to 1st August, 1909. Tenders should be marked "Tilbud paa Maalere," and should reach Direktøren for Belysningsvaesnet, Raadhuset, Copenhagen, before midday on the 10th June next.

Glass.

H.M. Consul has also forwarded a copy of the conditions and specification relating to a call for tenders for the supply of various kinds and qualities of glass to the Danish State Railways. Tenders should be marked "Tilbud paa Levering af Glas," and should reach Maskinafdelingens Kontor, Gl. Kongevej 1.D, Copenhagen, before midday on the 6th June.

Coal.

H.M. Consul further reports that the lighting department of that city (Københavns Belysningsvaesen) invite tenders for the supply of 21,000 tons of screened coal (Smaakul). Tenders marked "Tilbud paa Kul" and addressed to "Direktøren for Københavns Belysningsvaesen Raadhuset, Copenhagen, B," will be received up to midday on the 3rd June. Delivery is to extend over the period 15th June, 1908, to 1st April, 1909.

Copies of the conditions and specifications in each of the foregoing cases may be consulted by British firms on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

GERMANY.

Antimony and Tin.

H.M. Consul-General at Berlin (Dr. P. Schwabach) has forwarded particulars relating to the supply to the Prussian State Railway Directorate at Berlin of 14,200 kilos. of antimony, and 107,800 kilos. of tin, in 5 and 6 lots respectively, delivery to be effected at the

Openings for British Trade.

Railway Works at Tempelhof near Berlin, Eberswalde, Königsberg, Bromberg, Cottbus, Halle-on-Saale, and Magdeburg-Buckau, between 15th July and 1st October, 1908.

Sealed tenders, inscribed "Angebot auf Zinn pp.," must be delivered at "Das Zentralbureau, Zimmer 257, 1–4, Schöneberger Ufer, Berlin, W. 35, not later than 10 a.m. on the 10th June, 1908.

Forms of tender and contract may be obtained at the Zentralbureau, Zimmer 257, 1–4, Schöneberger Ufer, Berlin W. 35, on payment of 6*d.* each in cash, or 6½*d.* by postal order.

A copy of the form of tender, together with a general form of contract for Prussian State Railway supplies and a special form for the contract under notice, may be examined by British firms on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

BELGIUM.

Railway Construction.

The "Bulletin Commercial" of the 23rd May notifies that tenders for the following contracts will be opened in the office of the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux, Rue de la Science 14, Brussels, at 11 a.m. on the days specified :—

3rd June.—(1) Supply (in four lots) of 80 ten-ton wagons. Deposit, 100 francs (about 4*l.*) for each wagon offered ; (2) supply of 254 brackets for overhead electric traction.

24th June.—Construction of the local railway from Maeseyck to Molenbeersel (frontier). Estimated cost, 113,623 francs (about 4,545*l.*). Deposit, 11,000 francs (about 440*l.*).

15th July.—Construction of the section from Ghent (Rabot) to Tronchienne (cemetery) of the local railway Ghent-Nevele-Ruysselede. Estimated cost, 67,775 francs (about 2,711*l.*). Deposit, 7,000 francs (about 280*l.*).

1st July.—Construction of the local railway from Olloy to Oignies. Estimated cost, 255,357 francs (about 10,214*l.*). Deposit, 25,000 francs (about 1,000*l.*).

Tenders must be delivered in registered envelopes to the Director-General of the Société, at the address mentioned, not later than the day preceding that appointed for the adjudication. The plans, conditions, &c., may be consulted at the office of the Société, where the specifications (*cahiers des charges*) may be obtained at a cost of 1 franc in each case.

Quay Construction.

The "Bulletin" announces also that tenders will be opened at 11 a.m. on the 29th June, in the offices of the Service Spécial de l'Escaut Maritime, at Antwerp, for the construction of new quay walls along the left bank of the Escaut (Scheldt) at Tamise, at the

Openings for British Trade.

BELGIUM—*continued.*

estimated cost of 383,192 francs (about 15,328*l.*). A deposit of 23,000 francs (about 920*l.*) will be required. The specification and plans may be obtained from the Bureau Central de Renseignements, Rue des Augustins 15, Brussels; the price of the specification (*cahier des charges*) is fr. 0·80, and of the plans, fr. 2·60 for No. 1, fr. 3·20 for No. 2, fr. 4 for No. 3, and fr. 2·90 for No. 4. Tenders must be delivered (in registered envelopes) not later than the 25th June to M. Jacquemin, Ingénieur en chef, Directeur des Ponts et Chaussées, Rue Forgeur 2, Liége.

Leaden Seals, Sealing Wax and Twine.

The same issue of the "Bulletin" announces a call for tenders by the Ministry of Finance for the following materials required by the Customs and Excise Authorities in 1909:—1st lot: 11,500 kilogs. of sealing-twine, 1·8 mm. thick and worth about fr. 1·30 the kilog.; 2nd lot: 500 kilogs. of sealing-twine, 1·1 mm. thick and worth about fr. 3·75 the kilog.; 3rd lot: 5,000 kilogs. of sealing wax, worth about fr. 1·20 the kilog.; 4th lot: 32,000 kilogs. of leaden seals each weighing 18 grammes, in accordance with model A; 5th lot: 2,800 kilogs. of leaden seals each weighing 3 grammes, in accordance with model B. Tenders, accompanied by samples in the case of the first, second and third lots, will be received at the Ministry of Finance, Rue Beyaert 5, Brussels, not later than the 19th June. The models for lots 4 and 5 may be seen at the Ministry of Finance, where also the specification may be obtained.

SPAIN.

Coal.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 20th May contains a notice calling for tenders for the supply to the works office of the Port of Valencia of 1,700 tons of coal. Tenders (in Spanish) should be sent in to the Junta de Obras del Puerto, Valencia, by noon on the 26th June. A deposit of 1,000 pesetas (about 34*l.*) will be required to qualify any tender. Local representation is necessary.

Submarine Telegraph Cable.

The "Gaceta" of the 22nd May contains a copy of a law authorising the Spanish Government to call for public tenders for the construction and installation of the new submarine telegraph cable from Cadiz to Teneriffe, thence to Gran Canaria, Palma y Gomera, from the latter island to Hierro, from Gran Canaria to Fuerteventura and from thence to Lanzarote. Tenders are to be invited during the course of the present year, and the total cost, not to exceed 5,000,000 pesetas (about 172,413*l.*), is to be distributed over two years. Local representation is necessary.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY (SICILY).

Harbour Works.

H.M. Consul at Palermo (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that the Government have assigned the following amounts for harbour works in Sicily:—Port Augusta, 40,000*l.* for a jetty; Licata, 2,000*l.* for a quay; Lipari, 1,600*l.* for a breakwater; Marsala, 8,000*l.* for continuation of work in hand; Messina, 48,400*l.* for quays; Riposto, 40,000*l.* for mole works; Sciacca, 4,000*l.* for a breakwater; Siracusa, 42,800*l.* for jetty and quays; Termini, 40,000*l.* for lengthening mole and building a jetty; Terranova, 3,000*l.* for a jetty; Mazzaro, 10,000*l.* for a breakwater; Maretimo (Island), 1,800*l.* for a jetty; Castellammare Golfo, 2,000*l.* for excavation of rocks; Milazzo, 3,200*l.* for breakwater.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Saccharometers, Alcoholometers and Aerometers.

The Austrian "Lieferungowesen" of 24th May contains a notice inviting tenders for the supply of 200 saccharometers of the older type, 300 alcoholometers, scaled 5 deg. — 70 deg., 500 alcoholometers, scaled 65 deg. — 100 deg., and 150 aerometers, scaled 810 deg. — 890 deg. Tenders stamped with one krone should be sent in by 4th June to the K.K. Finanz Landes-Oekonomate, Vordere Zollamts-Strasse, Vienna, where full information as to conditions of tender, &c., may be obtained.

ROUMANIA.

Machinery, Steam Motor Engine, Pipes, &c.

H.M. Consul at Bucharest (Mr. O. Wardrop) reports the publication in the "Monitorul Oficial" of the grant of privileges under the Industrial Law, for the duty-free importation of the necessary machinery, &c., as follows:—

1. To C. Georgescu's flour mill at Alexandria (Teleorman); 2. To S. Vrioni's flour mill at Bârlad; 3. To Ion G. Cantacuzino's portland cement works at Braila; 4. To the Societate Anonima "Assan's" vegetable oil works at Bucharest; 5. To Adolf Baer's file and rasp factory at Calea Piscului 14, Bucharest, one 24-28 h.p. **steam motor engine, machine for making files and rasps, three steel crucibles, 10 tons of bar iron for making rasps**; 6. To all factories encouraged by the State, the necessary **pipes** for steam boilers or for uniting the various parts of apparatus or machinery; 7. To Filip Birman & Fiu's twine and rope works at Bucharest; 8. To the "Societate pentru industria textila's" cloth factory at Buhusi (Neamtu); 9. To Popescu & Co.'s chocolate factory at Craiova, the duty-free importation of 150 tons of **cocoa beans**, 50 tons of **cocoa butter**,

Openings for British Trade.

8 tons of **almonds**, 1 ton of **pistachios**, 30 tons of **sesame**, 200 kg. of **vanilline**, 250 kg. of **vanilla**, 1 ton of **gum arabic**, 1 ton of **vegetable glue**, 2,000 various **moulds**; 10. To C. Ressu S-sori & Co.'s tin and chemical factory at Galatz, the duty-free importation of 20 trucks of **black rectangular plates**.

BULGARIA.

Rails, Fishplates, &c.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Sofia (Mr. G. O'B. Toulmin) reports that the Bulgarian State Railways invite tenders, which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 8th June, for the supply of rails, fishplates, &c., to the value of about 399,000 francs (15,960*l.*). A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required to qualify any tender. Tenders, in registered envelope, must be addressed to "Monsieur le Prefet de Sofia." It is desirable that tenders should be written in French and submitted through a competent agent on the spot. A list of Agents established at Sofia, also a French text of the specification relative to the supply of these materials, together with drawings, may be examined by British makers on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Copies of the specification, &c., may be obtained at a cost of 5 francs from "La Direction Générale des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Bulgare, Sofia."

Bridge-work.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of the 23rd May announces that tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 29th June at the Directorate General of Roads and Buildings, at Sofia, for the establishment of the metal platform of a bridge over the river Jantra (district of Tirnovo), of an approximate weight of 110 tons. A deposit of 3,000 francs (about 120*l.*) will be required.

TURKEY.

Sporting Guns.

H.M. Consul at Constantinople (Mr. A. T. Waugh) is of opinion that there is an opening for the sale of British sporting guns in Turkey. Shooting is very popular in Constantinople, and a large number of cheap guns are sold each season, of which about 90 per cent. are Belgian. Mr. Waugh thinks it certain that British guns would have the preference if they could be offered at not too great a difference of price. He is of opinion that it would be worth while to send out a consignment for sale on commission to an agent who would arrange for them to be on show from the month of June in a central position in the town. The British Consulate-General at Constantinople is prepared to give the name of a suitable British agent to any British manufacturer who writes to ask.

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL.

Railway Plant.

The "Diario Oficial" of Brazil for 30th April contains a copy of a decree approving plans of the Estrada de Ferro Noroeste do Brazil for the construction of a railway 62 kiloms. long from Porto Esperança on the River Paraguay to Miranda.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Railway Plant.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 23rd April contains a copy of a decree appointing a commission to make investigations with a view to the extension, as far as Jacinta, of the railway, at present under construction, between Ledesma and Embarcacion.

MANCHURIA.

Engineering Plant.

The Belgian Vice-Consul at Kharbin reports that important public works are shortly to be undertaken in Manchuria, which will necessitate considerable supplies of materials and plant. Besides the construction of the Amur railway (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st May, p. 413), which has already begun, a new town is to be built north of Vladivostok, and at Vladivostok itself aqueducts are to be constructed.

EXHIBITIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

International Electrical Exhibition in Manchester.

The Board of Trade have been notified that an International Electrical Exhibition will be held in Manchester from 3rd to 31st October of this year. The London offices of the Exhibition are at 2, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

International Brewers', Distillers', &c., Exhibition.

The Board of Trade have also been notified that the Brewers', Maltsters', Distillers', Mineral Water Manufacturers', Licensed Victuallers', Caterers' and Allied Traders' Thirtieth Annual International Exhibition and Market will be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., from 17th to 23rd October, 1908. The Central Offices of the Exhibition are at 46, Cannon Street, E.C.

Exhibitions.

DENMARK.

International Cookery and Food Products Exhibition.

The "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris) of the 14th May announces that an International Exhibition of Cookery and Food Products will be opened at Copenhagen on the 26th September next. The Exhibition has been organised by the Association of Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors of that city.

GERMANY.

International Exhibitions of Hops and Barley, and Brewing Plant and Dray Horses.

The Board of Trade have been notified, through the Foreign Office, by the German Embassy in London, that an International Hops and Barley Exhibition will be held in Berlin under the auspices of the "Versuchs-und-Lehranstalt für Brauerei" (Brewers' College and Institute for Experimental Research) from the 10th to the 18th October, 1908, inclusive. Simultaneously with this exhibition, an International Exhibition of Brewery Plant and Dray Horses will take place. A number of copies of the prospectus, regulations, and entry forms have been received, and may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Exhibition of Provisions, and Machinery and Appliances connected therewith.

The British Vice-Consul at Nuremberg (Mr. S. Ehrenbacher) has forwarded a copy of the prospectus of the "General Cookery Exhibition" to be held at that town from the 19th to the 30th September next. The Exhibition will include exhibits of provisions for public and army purposes, hotel and public-house catering, machinery and miscellaneous articles for confectioners', bakers', butchers' and licensed victuallers' trades, &c. Although the exhibition is not termed "International," it is stated that "general" exhibits from foreign countries will be received. Applications for space will be received until the 1st August by the Bureau der Ausstellung, Restauration Krokodil, Nürnberg.

The prospectus may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Exhibitions.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition.

The "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris) of the 14th May states that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition to be held at Seattle (see "Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th May, 1907, p. 408) will be opened on the 1st June, 1909, and will remain open until the 15th October of the same year. The principal object of the Exhibition is to make known the resources of Alaska and the Yukon. Foreign exhibits will be restricted to products of countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.

BRAZIL.

Free Admission of Samples for Commercial Museum at Rio de Janeiro.

The "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris) of the 14th May states that the Director of the Commercial Museum* of Rio de Janeiro has arranged with the Inspector of Customs there that samples of foreign merchandise for permanent exhibition at the museum will be exempt from duty if addressed directly to the museum, accompanied by a Brazilian consular invoice and a declaration of the contents of the cases sent, of their marks, countermarks and number, and of the ship in which they were conveyed, together with a declaration that their contents are to be exhibited at the Commercial Museum.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE RECORDS.

The third meeting of the Departmental Committee on Trade Records was held at 8, Richmond Terrace, S.W., on 20th May, Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., F.R.S., being in the chair. There were also present: Mr. R. F. Crawford, Mr. Wynnard Hooper, Mr. G. J. Stanley, C.M.G., and Mr. F. W. Perrett (Secretary).

Evidence was given by Mr. A. J. Wood, I.S.O., Principal of the Statistical Office of the Customs.

* See notice on p. 537 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd June, 1905.

COAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE OF SPAIN.

The following particulars of the coal production and trade of Spain are extracted from a memorandum prepared by Mr. S. P. Cockerell, recently Commercial Attaché to H.M. Embassy at Madrid:—

The total output of coal in Spain during the year 1906 amounted to 3,095,043 metric tons, as compared with 3,067,826 metric tons in 1905 and 2,903,771 metric tons in 1904. More than half the total production is accredited to the province of Oviedo.

The principal feature of the coal trade at **Barcelona** during 1907 was the rapid augmentation in price of all qualities of coal, which began in January and continued steadily until September, when prices were the highest realised since the coal boom of 1900. Freights also were considerably higher than in the preceding year, ranging from a minimum of 7*s.* to the highest rate of 9*s.*, paid in September. The natural results were a lessening in consumption and increased competition of native coals. Not only did the importation of Asturias coals increase by 130,000 tons, but the cheap lignites from the province of Saragossa and the banks of the Ebro were also consumed in greater quantities in the manufacturing districts of Sabadell and Tarassa, which usually obtain their supplies of manufacturing fuel from Barcelona. Whilst the importation of Asturias coals increased by 130,000 tons, that of foreign coals (all of which came from the United Kingdom) decreased by some 40,000 tons.

There was an increased consumption during 1907 of anthracite coal for use in producer-gas engines, but, owing to the high prices asked for it, and the difficulty in obtaining supplies, especially towards the end of the year, a check was given to the trade. As supplies are now easier to obtain and prices again slightly lower, it is probable that more plants will be laid down. Water power from the rivers Llobregat, Ter, Flesser and Cordona is extensively used for cotton spinning and weaving; hence important centres of industry are created on the banks of these rivers. As the summer advances many of the rivers run lower, and it is necessary, therefore, for important mills to have a supplementary engine to avoid having to stop the mills. For this purpose a producer-gas engine acts admirably, and as these districts are often from 40 to 60 miles inland, and the railway and other charges are the same on one quality of coal as another, and anthracite produces fully 10 per cent. more power per unit, it is evidently much more economical to use this plant than the ordinary steam boiler. There are also several important electric lighting and power stations in Barcelona and district with producer-gas installations.

The whole of the anthracite is imported from Swansea. Although there are large deposits of anthracite in Spain, the samples put on the Barcelona market so far are not sufficiently pure to act with a producer-gas plant.

A Spanish firm have erected a plant for making patent fuel from Asturian small coal, and produce some 30,000 tons per annum.

Coal Production and Trade of Spain.

The railway companies running into Barcelona have taken the whole supplies of fuel for this year from the local patent fuel manufacturers, supplemented by Asturias small coal. This is a loss of some 60,000 tons to British trade. The fact of Spanish exchange being from five to eight per cent. higher in 1907 than during the preceding year also acted detrimentally to British interests. The considerable drop in prices at the beginning of the present year (1908) makes it probable that British coal will be able to regain something of the lost ground.

Asturias coal is principally used for steam purposes, and, owing to its fragile and soft nature, is generally imported as a "small" or "duff" coal. It is semi-bituminous, cakes well in the fire, and has high calorific power, so that its small size is not so disadvantageous as might be supposed: it requires special fire bars, however. The trade in Asturias coal is greatly impeded by the lack of railway facilities, especially from Asturias to the Castilian plateau. The defects of transport to the northern ports (Gijon and Aviles) might be remedied by a larger supply of rolling-stock and better organisation, but the difficulties in transport to Central Spain can only be remedied by an increase of railway lines. At present all the latter traffic passes over the single line of the Norte railway, which, owing to its passage over the Cantabrian mountains through the Puerto de Pajares, is unable to carry heavy loads, and is obstructed by snow during winter. Some relief will be afforded by the so-called strategic railway from Figaredo to Leon, and increased tariff protection, improved methods of working and better prices should combine with better transport facilities to develop the trade considerably in 1908.

Saragossa.—Lignite is produced at Utrillas, near Saragossa, by the Sociedad Minas y Ferrocarril de Utrillas, with a railway from Utrillas to Saragossa, but the product is of an inferior quality, and the affairs of the Company have not hitherto prospered. The output in 1906 was 61,751 tons. There are other mines in the Utrillas district, at present unworked, which might find some outlet in the event of the Mediterranean Saragossa Railway, at present embargoed by the State, being ever extended to the sea.

OPERATION OF UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DRAWBACK SYSTEM.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Mr. C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) writes as follows respecting the United States Customs Drawback System:—

"Large as are the imports which come in under the free list, it must not be forgotten that the operation of the drawback system, sanctioned by the Tariff Act of July 24, 1897, admits a very large number of other articles to come in also practically duty free. Section 30 of the law quoted reads as follows:—

Operation of United States Customs Drawback System.

"'That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per centum of such duties: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: And provided further, that the drawback on any article allowed under the existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided: that the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer or exporter, to the agent of either or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter or agent shall in writing order such drawback to be paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.'

"For the purpose of showing how this drawback system works out in practice, I supply figures obtained from the Department of Commerce and Labour at Washington referring to the tin plate imports into the United States during the four years, 1904–7. The figures are the more instructive, as the large export of tin plates from the United Kingdom to the United States has more than once been quoted as a proof that, in spite of the tariff, it is possible for the United Kingdom to compete with America in the supply of tin plates, whereas it is in fact only another instance of British imports coming into the United States free, or practically free, of duty, 99 per cent. of the duty paid on entry being refunded to the importer when the tin plates are exported, filled with products of the Standard Oil Company, Chicago meats, and Californian fruits:—

Year ending June 30.	Tin Plates Paying Duty on Importation.	Tin Plates Exported with Benefit of Drawback.
	Lb.	Lb.
1904	126,959,000	111,658,352
1905	161,410,000	151,677,870
1906	120,841,000	120,455,345
1907	141,766,000	102,712,630
Total	550,976,000	486,504,197

Operation of United States Customs Drawback System.

"From this table it will be seen that in the four years 550,976,000 lb. weight of imported tin plates paid duty, and 486,504,197 lb. were re-exported and 99 per cent. of the duty thereon refunded. The duty on tin plates under the tariff being 1½ c. per lb., the duty actually paid was only one-hundredth of 1½ c. The remarks made concerning tin plates are applicable to many other imports from the United Kingdom which are sent here as unmanufactured goods and are used in the 'manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States.'"

COST OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' LICENCES IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires has forwarded the following statement of the cost of licences that must be taken out by commercial travellers engaged in business in the Federal Capital, National Territories and Provinces of the Argentine Republic:—

Provinces, &c.	Per annum (except where otherwise stated.)	
	Pesos.	£ s.
Federal Capital and National Territories	500	43 15
Buenos Aires	400	35 0
Santa Fe—		
If the traveller sells to established firms	400	35 0
" " privately	200	17 10
Cordoba...	600	52 10
Entre Rios	600	52 10
Mendoza (for each firm represented)	400	35 0
Corrientes	300	26 5
Jujuy	300	26 5
Santiago del Estero—		
Per annum	1,000	87 10
From 1st January to 30th June	*600*	*52 10*
From 1st July to 31st December	*400*	*35 0*
San Luis	300	26 5
Catamarca	250	21 17
La Rioja	250	21 17
Tucuman* (for each firm represented)—		
First class	300	26 5
Second class	200	17 10
Third class	100	8 15
Salta (for each firm represented)—*for six months*	*600*	*52 10*
San Juan—*for three months*	*500*	*43 15*

* The importance of the business of the firm represented is taken into account when classifying the licences of commercial travellers in Tucuman; it is, therefore, necessary for manufacturers to provide the classifiers with the necessary data on which to ground their classification.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The following particulars of the mineral resources of the Dominican Republic have been received from the British Vice-Consul at Santo Domingo (Mr. E. M. de Garston):—

Gold.—Veins of auriferous quartz are found all along the central mountain chain, or Gran Cordillera, the richest lodes being always in metamorphic rocks, near the crystal rocks. Alluvial gold exists in the upper Jaina River, in the Province of Santo Domingo; it is coarse and of a deep yellow colour, showing a high degree of purity: an assay of twelve ounces, made at the United States mint in 1870, showed a fineness of 0·946. In the northern part of the island, that is, on the northern flank of the Cibao, alluvial gold is found in a number of places, especially in streams flowing from the Sierra de Cibao into the Yaque River. The Rio Verde and Sabaneta placers, in the Cibao region, have acquired quite a name, and it is reported that natives washing the gold-bearing sands in bateas, or common vats, have gathered as much as from five to six ounces a week. The mines and placers known to exist in the Province of Santiago are the Cerro de Piedra Blanca, in Paralimon; San José de las Matas, about 1½ miles from San José, which contains gold and peroxide of iron; El Pinar, San José de las Matas, on the road to Guava Cuano, containing quartz veins, talcum, and gold schiste; Loma de la Mina, in the vicinity of the Magu River, with gold-bearing decomposed porphyry; Las Guasimas, and La Cajera in San José de las Matas, containing gold. The principal placers are the Dicayagua River, in Janico; La Zanja, in Bao River, and the Yaque River.

Copper is next in importance on account of the quantities in which it is found. At the time of writing (29th March) several lodes were believed to be profitably working in Mount Mateo, Nigua River, in the Province of Santo Domingo; these mines are said to yield the very high percentage of from 30 to 33 per cent. of pure copper. In Recodo, in the Province of Santo Domingo, there are several copper lodes, as well as in Pedro Brand. In the Province of La Vega, at Cotuy and Bongo, there is also copper-bearing quartz. These deposits have not been developed, but they seem to be rich. There is also a copper mine in Asiento Frio, District of Monte Cristi, and another has been denounced in the Rio Arriba section of the Province of Azua. According to Mr. William P. Blake, the geologist and mineralogist of the Commission sent to Santo Domingo by the United States Government in 1871, "ores of "copper occur on the southern flank of the mountains between "Azua and the River Jaina." Samples obtained by him were yellow copper ore of rare richness, and some samples of the species known as variegated copper. The beds are said to compare favourably with similar deposits of ore in the foothills of the mountains in California.

Mineral Resources of the Dominican Republic.

Iron is found in immense quantities in several sections of the country. Near Puerto Plata, on the slope of the Isabel de Torres mountain, there is a large deposit of **Manganese**, which from its volcanic formation seems to indicate that a similar deposit may exist on the southern slope of the same mountain of the Cordillera Setentrional. Another mine of oxide of black magnetic iron, about nine miles in extent, is found on the borders of the Maimon River, Municipality of Cotuy, Province of La Vega. In order to develop this deposit it would be necessary to canalise the Maimon River as far down as its confluence with the River Yuma, so as to render it capable of floating small boats or barges for the transport of the ore. Iron is also found in Monte Pueblo, Arbol Gordo, Sabana de Santa Rosa, and South of Yamasa, in the Province of Santo Domingo; these are limonite deposits. In Sierra Prieta, close to the Ozama River, which is navigable for small craft, there are masses of oxide of black magnetic iron, samples of which are said to have yielded from 60 to 70 per cent. of metal. There is an immense deposit of iron pyrites extending from Los Llanos across Hato Mayor to Sabana la Mar. The colour of this pyrites is so much like gold that for a time it was believed to be a gold mine. A peculiarity of this region is that near the Almirante River the process of carbonisation of vegetable matter has been so rapid that the generality of trees which fell centuries ago near the river are now more or less perfect blocks of lignite. Near Seybo, on the Campiña Lake, there are stones so saturated with iron that the existence of an iron mine in the vicinity is highly probable. Great difficulties would at present, however, be met with in producing pig-iron profitably, owing to the great scarcity of labour and the absolute want of means of communication.

Coal.—The extensive valley lying between the central range, or Gran Cordillera, and the Cordillera Setentrional, or Monte Cristi chain, abounds in coal deposits, those of the Pacificador District being the best known. The coal of the first mines discovered around Samana Bay was of such a character as to lead to a very general belief that the coal deposits in the Republic were still in the period of formation, and consequently that it was useless as fuel; this, however, was apparently a mistake, as large quantities of excellent coal, ready to be used as fuel, are to be found in the territory of the Republic. Anthracite coal, stated to be as good as the best grades on the market, has been found in the Tamboril, Province of Santiago, in the valley above mentioned. Both lignite and anthracite deposits are found in Altamira, Puerto Plata District, on the spurs of the Monte Cristi chain, and samples of anthracite from San Cristobal in the Province of Santo Domingo have been tested with, it is said, excellent results. Other coal deposits have also been found in the Azua Province.

Mineral Resources of the Dominican Republic.

Petroleum.—The petroleum belt measures over 190 square miles. The oil is found in great abundance in the Province of Azua, and the fields are said to extend from a point near the town of Azua for many miles into the interior. At present this deposit is under exploitation by an American company, known as the "West Indian Petroleum Mining Company." The first well sunk threw out a column of oil over 70 feet high. It seems probable that the entire belt extends from Azua, on the southern coast, to Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi, on the northern coast. According to some authorities, the American petroleum belt extends from Pennsylvania to Venezuela, passing through Azua. This oil is also found in the Neyba Section and in the Seybo Province.

Silver.—It is reported that this metal has been found in Jarabacoa, Cotuy, Jaina, Guanuma, Higuey, and the Province of Santiago. It has been obtained in a very pure state in Tanci mine, in the Yasica Section of the Puerto Plata Municipality.

Platinum, Quicksilver, and Tin.—Platinum is found in Jarabacoa and Guanuma; quicksilver in Santiago, Bànica, Azua, San Cristobal, and in the San Francisco Hill near Santo Domingo City. Tin deposits are said to exist in Seybo and in the Higuei, Province of Seybo.

Salt.—The salt deposits in the mountains west of Neyba (Barahona) are supposed to be inexhaustible. The salt obtained is clear and transparent, and perfectly pure. There is at Caldera Bay a natural salt pond of considerable extent, where salt is also obtained from sea water by solar evaporation during the dry season.

Sulphur.—The Anibaje Springs, east of Santiago de los Caballeros, contain sulphur and iron. In the western section of the Republic there are numerous sulphur springs, and in the Yayas de Viajama a sulphur mine has been denounced. In the same district there are various thermal springs strongly impregnated with sulphur.

Alum.—Alum is found at the confluence of the Jimenoa and the Yaque del Norte Rivers. This is a superficial deposit, from which the inhabitants gather alum for disposal in the city of Santiago.

Precious Stones.—It is said that precious stones were formerly found in the country, but, so far, if any deposits of importance exist, their whereabouts is unknown.

Mr. de Garston remarks, in conclusion, that there is undoubtedly immense mineral wealth in the Republic, but that the scarcity of labour and the total absence of means of inland communication constitute an almost insurmountable barrier to the development of the country and of its mineral resources.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

MEXICO.

Proposed Increase of Import Duty on Certain Articles.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that on the 21st May a Bill was submitted to the Mexican Congress by the Minister of Finance, proposing to raise the import duties on iron and steel and manufactures thereof, cement, lime, jute and jute sacking. The measure, if passed during the present session, will take effect from 16th August.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Reduction of Customs Duty on Sugar, &c.

The following is an extract from a General Order (No. 16 of 1908) of the Commissioners of Customs relating to the continuation of the tea duty and the reduction of customs duties on sugar, molasses, &c., and of the relative drawback rates.

1. In accordance with the House of Commons Resolutions of the 7th May, the existing rate of duty on tea is to be continued till the 1st July, 1909.

2. The duties and drawbacks shown hereunder are, on and after the 18th May, to be substituted for those shown in the Customs Tariff circulated with General Order No. 76 of 1906.

Articles.		Rates of Duty.
IMPORT DUTIES.		*s. d.*
Glucose, solid	the cwt.	1 2
„ liquid	„	0 10
Molasses and invert sugar and all other sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged—		
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter	„	1 2
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	„	0 10
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	„	0 5
Saccharin and mixtures containing saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use	the oz.	0 7
Sugar—		
Not exceeding 76 degrees of polarization	the cwt.	0 10
Exceeding 76 and not exceeding 77	„	0 10·9
„ 77 „ „ 78	„	0 11·2
„ 78 „ „ 79	„	0 11·6
„ 79 „ „ 80	„	0 11·9
„ 80 „ „ 81	„	1 0·3
„ 81 „ „ 82	„	1 0·6
„ 82 „ „ 83	„	1 1

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Duty.
Sugar (*continued*)—	*s. d.*
Exceeding 83 and not exceeding 84 ... ... the cwt.	1 1·4
„ 84 „ „ 85 ... ... „	1 1·8
„ 85 „ „ 86 ... ... „	1 2·2
„ 86 „ „ 87 ... ... „	1 2·6
„ 87 „ „ 88 ... ... „	1 3
„ 88 „ „ 89 ... ... „	1 3·4
„ 89 „ „ 90 ... ... „	1 4
„ 90 „ „ 91 ... ... „	1 4·5
„ 91 „ „ 92 ... ... „	1 5
„ 92 „ „ 93 ... ... „	1 5·6
„ 93 „ „ 94 ... ... „	1 6·1
„ 94 „ „ 95 ... ... „	1 6·6
„ 95 „ „ 96 ... ... „	1 7·1
„ 96 „ „ 97 ... ... „	1 7·7
„ 97 „ „ 98 ... ... „	1 8·2
„ 98 „ „ — ... ... „	1 10
CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.	Rates of Drawback.
Molasses—	
Produced by a refiner in Great Britain or Ireland and delivered by him to a licensed distiller for use in the manufacture of spirits ... ... the cwt.	0 5
Produced by a refiner in Great Britain or Ireland from sugar on which duty has been paid on importation, if the molasses is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock ... ... „	0 5
Sugar—	
Sugar which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper import duties have been paid—upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouses for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on sugar of the like polarization.	

3. As respects the duty charged on manufactured or prepared goods under section seven of the Finance Act, 1901, and the drawback allowed on any such goods in respect of which it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs that the duty was paid on the sugar, molasses, glucose, or saccharin used in the manufacture or preparation at the rates now charged, there will be no reduction until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eight, and further directions thereon will be issued in due course.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Customs Amendments.

The Board of Trade have received from the Representative of the Commonwealth of Australia in London notification of certain alterations which have been made by the Commonwealth House of Representatives in the undermentioned Customs Tariff items, which now read as stated below :—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff Number.	Present Rates of Import Duty under the— General Tariff.	Present Rates of Import Duty under the— Tariff on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
Articles to be used as kitchen utensils made of cast iron, tinned or plain	170 C (new sub-heading)	Free*	Free*
Timber for making boxes or doors, being cut into shape, and dressed or partly dressed... [A note is added to this heading stating that the term "super. face" means the superficial measurement of those surfaces, except edges of the timber actually dressed or partly dressed.]	303 S	2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 ft. super. face	2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 ft. super. face
Nos. 329 and 330 are deleted from their original positions in the tariff and are made sub-headings D and H respectively of No. 364 without alteration.* *See* No. 364 below.			
Stationery, manufactured, including various enumerated articles ... ... [Pencil cases, pen and pencil sets and penholders, n.e.i., have been deleted from this heading.*]	357 A	30 % *ad val.*	25 % *ad val.*
Pencils of wood, but not including pencils with metal or other clamps or attachments, also penhandles of wood (including metal attachment for nibs)	364 D (new sub-heading, previously No. 329)	Free	Free
Fancy pencils	364 E (new sub-heading)	30 % *ad val.**	25 % *ad val.**
Pencils of wood with metal, rubber or other attachments	364 F (new sub-heading)	Free*	Free*
Pencil cases *wholly or partly made of gold, silver, aluminium or nickel*, pen and pencil sets and penholders n.e.i. ... ... [The italicised words are new.]*	364 G (new sub-heading)	30 % *ad val.*	25 % *ad val.*
School pen and pencil sets, and boxes ...	364 H (new sub-heading, previously No. 330)	Free	Free
School pencil sets and boxes	364 I (new sub-heading)	Free*	Free*
Penholders, other than of wood, not being partly or wholly made of gold or silver ...	364 J (new sub-heading)	Free*	Free*

* With effect from 15th May, 1908.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff Number.	Present Rates of Import Duty under the—	
		General Tariff.	Tariff on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
Licht-pausrohpapier	370 A	Free* (previously 5 % *ad val.*)	Free
Leatherette	370 B (new sub-heading)	5 % *ad. val.*	**Free**
Bicycles, tricycles and similar vehicles, n.e.i., and frames, thereof, whether partly or wholly finished	372	25*s.* each, or 30 % *ad val.** (whichever higher) (previously 30 % *ad val.*, no alternative duty).	**20s. each**, or **25** % *ad val.** (whichever higher) (previously 25 % *ad val.*, no alternative duty)
Perambulators and go-carts, and *bodies therefor* ... ... [The italicised words are new, being substituted for "parts thereof, n.e.i."*]	376	30 % *ad val.*	**25** % *ad val.*
Perambulators and go-cart *parts, n.e.i.* ... [The italicised words are new, being substituted for the words "body and under-gear."*]	377	20 % *ad val.*	**15** % *ad val.*
Cycle parts, plated, brazed, enamelled, or permanently joined, *n.e.i.* (including rims); cycle accessories, *n.e.i.*, and parts thereof, including steel trouser clips, steel toe clips, and bands, parcel carriers, inflator clips and connections, bells, saddles and saddle covers, repair outfits ... ... [The italicised letters are new; "tool bags" are deleted, as well as the words "and the like" from the end of the heading.*]	378	15 % *ad val.*	**10** % *ad val.*
Cycle parts, n.e.i., including steel bars for the manufacture of rims; also parts, namely ball heads not *permanently joined and parts thereof plated or unplated*, bottom brackets *including bracket shells and plated or unplated axles, cups, cranks, cotter and locking pins, lubricators and chain wheels*, hubs including sprocket wheels, *lock rings and free wheel clutches*, lugs, fork ends, bridges, nipples, spokes, spoke washers, chains, pedals *and parts thereof*, all valves for *pneumatic* tyres, also cyclometers speedometers and inflators ... [The italicised words are new.*]	379	5 % *ad val.*	**Free**

* With effect from 15th May, 1908.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff Number.	Present Rates of Import Duty under the— General Tariff.	Tariff on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
Vehicles, viz. :—			
All carriages or conveyances, n.e.i., hand trucks and parts n.e.i. of vehicles, including axles *n.e.i.* and springs when imported separately ... ... [The italicised letters are new.]	380 G	35 % *ad val.*	**30** % *ad val.*
Roller bearing and ball bearing axles ...	380 GG (new sub-heading)	5 % „ * (previously 35 % *ad val.*)	**Free*** (previously 30 % *ad val.*)
Chassis for motor cars, but not including rubber tyres* ... ... [This heading previously read "Chassis for motor cars, and rubber tyres for one car."]	380 J (b)	5 % *ad val.*	**Free**
Pianos, viz. :—			
Upright (except outside packages in which pianos are ordinarily imported when containing such goods)	384 B	25 % *ad val.** (previously 30 % *ad val.*)	**20** % *ad val.** (previously 25 % *ad val.*)
N.E.I.	384 C	25 % *ad val.** (previously 30 % *ad val.*)	**20** % *ad val.** (previously 25 % *ad val.*)
Military band and orchestral musical instruments :—			
Bassoons, baritones, bombardons, bugles, clarionettes, cornets, cornophones; cor. Anglais (wood), cymbals: cor. tenor (brass); contra bassoon (brass); doblophones; drums, double basses; euphoniums; flutes; fifes; harps; horns, viz., Flugel, French, Kœnig, tenor, and vocal ballad; musette; oboes or hautbois; piccoloes; saxophones; trombones; trumpets; tubas; triangles: violins and violoncellos; bagpipes; flageolets, not being toys ... [The word "tenor" which appeared before "trombones" has been deleted.*]	386	Free	Free
Baskets, viz. :—Workmen's, of rush *or* straw [The word "or" has been substituted for the word "and".*]	388	Free	Free
Curled hair and curled fibre *suitable for upholstering purposes** ... ... [The italicised words are new.]	390	25 % *ad val.*	25 % *ad val.*
Brushes, viz. :—Artists' brushes in white metal, tin or quill, ½-in. or under, including aerographs ... ... [The words "hog hair, sable hair, camel hair and badger hair" have been deleted and "artists' brushes" substituted.*]	395 B	5 % „	**Free**

* With effect from 15th May, 1908.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff Number.	Present Rates of Import Duty under the— General Tariff.	Tariff on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
Fishing and rabbit nets and netting therefor; fish-hooks; floats for fishing nets ... ... [The words "and lines" have been deleted from the end of this heading.*]	399	5 % *ad val.*	**Free**
Yarns—			
Cotton yarn, *n.e.i.** ... ... [The italicised letters are new.]	400 C	15 % „	**10** % *ad val.*
Mercerised cotton yarn	400 CC (new sub-heading)	Free* (previously 15 % *ad val.*)	Free* (previously 10 % *ad val.*)
N.E.I., including *hosiery* yarn ... ... [The word "hosiery" has been substituted for the word "hose".*]	400 E	5 % *ad val.*	**Free**
Sewing and embroidery silks and twists; household threads and cottons; sewing threads and cottons, n.e.i., for manufacturing purposes ... ... [The words "and saddlers' twine" have been deleted from the end of this heading.*]	402	Free	Free
Corks:—			
Small corks (up to 8 oz. bottles), bungs and rings	408 A	1*s.* per lb.* (previously free)	1*s.* per lb.* (previously free)
N.E.I.	408 B	6*d.* per lb.* (previously free)	6*d.* per lb.* (previously free)
Cartridges, n.e.i. ... ... [The word "filled" has been deleted from this heading.*]	409 A	20 % *ad val.*	**15** % *ad val.*
Lantern slides; photographic sensitized films; *photographic sensitized paper n.e.i. linen or other material;* photographic mounts; photographic backgrounds (mounted or unmounted); photographs of Australian subjects; postcards (sensitized with or without letterpress); *stereoscopic views;* powdered magnesium; sulphite of soda; nitrate of silver; and chloride of gold ... ... [The italicised words are new. The words "Photographic sensitized paper n.e.i., linen and other material" have been substituted for the words "and paper." The following words have been deleted from the heading—"metabisulphite of soda, metabisulphite of potash."*]	410 A	30 % „	**25** % „

* With effect from 15th May, 1908.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff Number.	Present Rates of Import Duty under the— General Tariff.	Tariff on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
Photographic materials, viz. :—			
(1) Platinotype paper and autotype paper and scenic backgrounds ... ... [*Note.*—"Photographic backgrounds" inadvertently appear now as both dutiable and free, but the Customs Department have given a decision to charge duty under No. 410A.]	410 B (new sub-heading)	Free*	Free*
(2) Metabisulphite of potassium and metabisulphite of sodium, under Departmental by-laws	—	Free* (previously 30 % *ad val.*)	Free* (previously 25 % *ad val.*)
Cameras and magical or optical lanterns, including lenses and accessories *n.e.i.** ... [The italicised letters are new.]	411	5 % *ad val.*	**Free**
Stained glass windows for churches or public institutions, under Departmental By-laws	417 A (new sub-heading)	20 % *ad val.*†	20 % *ad val.*†
Cotton, asbestos, and other packings; including *asbestos cloth (with or without wire) proofed with rubber asbestos cord* ... [The italicised words are substituted for "sheet asbestos and cord."†]	423 A	20 % „	20 % „
Asbestos mill boards, asbestos yarn, asbestos cloth (with or without wire) unproofed ...	423 B (new sub-heading)	Free†	Free†
Fire brigade appliances, n.e.i., viz :— Fire escape and fire ladders, ladder and hose carriages, and water towers, *woven canvas hose 2½ inches in diameter and over, plain or rubber lined, also life saving appliances, under Departmental By-laws*† ... ... [The italicised words are new.]	433	Free	Free
Passengers' personal effects; passengers' furniture and household goods which have been in actual use by such passengers for at least one year, not exceeding 50*l.* in value for each adult passenger ... ... [The note in the Tariff to this heading has been altered to read—"two members of a family, being children, may be reckoned as one adult," instead of "two members of a family, under 18 years of age but not less than 12 years may be reckoned as one adult."†]	438	Free	Free
Surgical and dental and veterinary instruments and appliances (not being furniture), viz. :—Amputating; cupping; dissecting; examining and operating; veterinary; lint; gauzes; bandages n.e.i.; ligatures;			

* With effect from 15th May, 1908. † With effect from 19th May, 1908.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff Number.	Present Rates of Import Duty under the—	
		General Tariff.	Tariff on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
oil silk; poroplastic felt; splints and artificial limbs and eyes; surgical pessaries, except of glass; operating bags filled with instruments; syringes except of glass; galvano-cautery batteries and appliances; operating tables; dressing and instrument trays; accident emergency cases; hot air apparatus for legs and arms; X-ray apparatus, *X-ray tubes, tube shields, fluorescent screens, tube holders, apparatus for localization and stereoscopic radiography;* snake-bite outfits; medicated and absorbent wool and surgical dressings; aseptic paper; impression trays; dental rubber; dental alloy and cements; amalgam and gold filling in pellets or cylinders... ... [The italicised words are new. The words "except motors"† have been deleted after "X-ray apparatus."]	442	Free	Free
Goods brought back to Australia by the person who was owner *at the time of exportation*, or the legal representative of such owner after exportation without drawback having been paid thereon; subject to the provisions of section 151 of the Customs Act, 1901 ... ... [The position of the italicised words has been changed from after the word "owner" occurring the second time.†]	446	Free	Free
Scientific instruments and apparatus, viz.:— Scientific instruments for measuring absorption, dispersion, *intensity*,† reflection, refraction, and rotation of light and for colour analysis and colour comparison ... [The italicised word is new.]	448 E	Free	Free
Outside packages, n.e.i., including the sole containing package, in which goods are ordinarily imported *when containing such goods*† ... ... [The italicised words are new.]	450	Free	Free

Rebate for Home Consumption.

Tariff item.	Rebate.
Piece goods of any material, when used in the manufacture of rubber waterproof cloth	*Up to and including* 11*th December*, 1907, three-fourths of the duty paid.
Machinery, and parts thereof, used in the manufacture of fibrous materials and felt, and felt hats, when installed for use in a woollen mill or a hat factory for the manufacture of such materials, felt and hats ...	*Up to and including* 28*th November*, 1907, the full duty paid.
	[The italicised words are new.]

† With effect from 19th May, 1908.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Amended Excise Duty.

The Excise Duty leviable in the Commonwealth on "amylic alcohol and fusel oil" has been increased from 12s. to 13s. per gallon, with effect from 19th May, 1908.

Regulation respecting the Importation of Swine, &c.

The "New Zealand Gazette" of 2nd April last contains a Notice (No. 1,187) giving the Australian State Regulations respecting the importation of swine, bacon, hams or cured pork from New Zealand into the Australian Commonwealth.

These regulations may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Customs Decisions.

The "Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette" for 24th April last contains a Customs Notice (No. 74) which was issued by the Cape Government on 21st April last, respecting certain tariff decisions given by the Board of Control as to the rates of duty leviable on the undermentioned articles imported into the South African Customs Union :—

Articles, and how classed.	Tariff No.	Rates of Duty.	Rebate allowed upon goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating Colonies.
Metallic paper	175	15 % *ad val.*	3 % *ad val.*
Dr. Lackman's "pflanzen milch fur säuglinge"	175	15 % „	3 % „

NETHERLANDS.

Duty-free Admission of Acetic Ether and Sulphuric Ether.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies and translation of a Dutch Royal Order, dated the 28th April, 1908, which provides for the duty-free admission into the Netherlands, under certain conditions, of acetic ether and sulphuric ether required for the chemical washing of articles of clothing and knitted or woven goods in factories or industrial establishments.

The text of the Decree together with a translation may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SERVIA.

Servian "General" Tariff Duties Conventionalised by the New Treaty with Austria-Hungary.

By the new Commercial Treaty between Austria-Hungary and Servia, the Servian "General" tariff rates of duty on certain articles not covered by the commercial treaties which Servia has concluded with other countries are "conventionalised" for the period of duration of the Treaty. The following statement shows the articles in question and the stipulated duties thereon :—

[NOTE.—Dinar = 9·6*d.* ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	"General" Tariff Rate of Duty conventionalised by the Treaty.
		Dinars.
ex 50	Horses :	*Each.*
	(i.) Dark coloured, over 2 years of age :	
	(*b*) Of more than 145 cm. in height	15·00
	(ii.) Dark coloured, up to 2 years of age :	
	(*b*) Of more than 145 cm. in height	10·00
		Per 100 kilogs.
85	Fresh fish	5·00
ex 93	Wood for building and wood for industrial uses :	
	(ii.) Precious woods such as erica, cocoanut, cedar, box, walnut, mahogany, etc. :	
	(*a*) Not worked, simply cut or sawn	Free
ex 100	(iv.) Colophony and resin :	*Per 100 kilogs.*
	(*a*) In pieces or melted down	2·00
ex 132	Confectionery, sweetmeats, ordinary bon-bons and other common confectionery with sugar added, baked or not ; fruit, spices, chestnuts, nuts, seeds, candied ...	60·00
ex 151	Pumice stone, emery, Vienna lime (polishing or cleaning lime), Tripoli stone, carborundum, and other substances for sharpening, polishing and cleaning :	
	(iii.) In envelopes for retail sale	20·00
ex 152	Chalk and talc :	
	(i.) Raw, natural colour	2·00
175	Tar of coal and other mineral substances, and pitch made from these substances	1·00
177	Liquids produced by the distillation of naphtha, coal, and lignite ; such as photogen ; oils : viz., solar oil (illuminating oil), paraffin oil, lubricating oil, naphtha spirit such as gasoline, ligroin, benzine, etc. ; *all these products in casks or in cistern cars*	2·50*
178	Naphthaline, anthracene, phenol (carbolic acid), aniline oil, nitrobenzol, piridine, and other extracts from coal tar	5·00
ex 207	Alums : aluminium alum, chrome-alum, aluminates of iron and copper, also alum of potash, soda, and ammonia ; aluminium sulphate ; sodium aluminate, aluminium chloride :	
	1. Crystallized ; sodium aluminate	2·50

* Per 100 kilogs. net.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SERVIA—*continued.*

Tariff No.	Articles.	"General" Tariff Rate of Duty conventionalised by the Treaty.
		Dinars.
ex 212	Soda and potash compounds :	*Per 100 kilogs.*
	(1) Soda (sodium carbonate), crude and crystallised, even calcined, and potash (potassium carbonate) ...	1·00
	(2) Bicarbonates of soda and potash	5·00
	(3) Caustic soda, as well as potassium and sodium hydrate	2·50
	(4) Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt) ; bisulphate of soda ; sulphite, bisulphite, and hydrosulphite of sodium and calcium ; sodium sulphide ; silicates of soda and potash (soluble glass) ; sulphate and bisulphate of potash	0·50
	NOTE TO 4.—*In this category is also included antichlore (soda with sulphuric acid base).*	
ex 214	Sulphuric acid, sulphide of carbon and sulphuretted hydrogen :	
	(i.) Sulphuric acid and anhydride :	
	(*a*) Purified and concentrated (English)	1·00
	(*b*) Fuming (Nordhausen) oil of vitriol, and sulphuric anhydride	1·50
	(ii.) Bisulphide of carbon, sulphuretted hydrogen and chlorine, carbon tetrachloride...	Free
	(iv.) Nitric or azotic acid (aqua fortis) ; hydrochloric or muriatic acid	*Per 100 kilogs.* 1·00
ex 232	Liquorice :	
	(*a*) Raw or boiled, in boxes, or blocks	30·00
ex 334	Silk thread for sewing, embroidery, knitting, netting and for trimming, prepared for retail sale :	
	(i.) Unbleached	400·00
ex 397	Tissues, felt and knitted stuffs coated or saturated with caoutchouc or gutta-percha, or with intermediary layers of caoutchouc and gutta-percha :	
	(1) Of pure silk or half-silk	300·00
ex 430	Weavers' beams, spindles, bobbins, weavers' reeds, and teeth for the same, shuttles, mounted or not :	
	(ii.) Polished or otherwise worked	20·00
ex 448	Pasteboard of one or of more leaves stuck together, and cardboard, whether or not coloured in pulp or after :	
	(ii.) Glazed board and leather board	20·00
ex 461	Paper-hangings :	
	(*a*) Common	40·00
ex 483	Stone-cutters' work and other articles not mentioned, neither rough-ground, planed, polished, enamelled nor coloured, combined with unlacquered iron or wood :	
	(ii.) Shaped entirely or partly, even ornamented :	
	(*a*) Of alabaster, marble and serpentine	5·00
	(*c*) Of other stones	3·00
ex 484	Stone-cutters' work and other articles not mentioned, rough-ground, planed, rough-shaped with the hammer, gilt, polished, cut in profile, ornamented, combined with unlacquered iron or wood :	
	(iii.) Of other stones	6·00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SERVIA—*continued.*

Tariff No.	Articles.	"General" Tariff Rate of Duty conventionalised by the Treaty.
		Dinars.
ex 502	Paving tiles *from* 1·2 *to* 3 *cm.* in thickness :	*Per 100 kilogs.*
	(i.) Unglazed, uncoated :	
	(*a*) Of one colour	3·00
ex 536	Iron :	
	(i.) Raw iron and cast-iron in blocks, bars, prisms, and puddled iron	Free
ex 554	Springs :	
	(ii.) For furniture :	*Per 100 kilogs.*
	(*a*) Rough	15·00
ex 574	Fish-hooks	50·00
ex 578	Iron wares combined with other materials, not specially mentioned nor included in the conventional Tariff :	
	(iii.) Combined with the finest materials	250·00
650	Trucks and trollies (steam trollies excepted)	10 % *ad val.*
ex 660	Musical instruments :	
	(viii.) All other musical instruments not specially mentioned in the Tariff	*Per 100 kilogs.* 100·00

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Foods and Medicinal Mixtures for Stock and Poultry.

The following rulings relative to foods and medicinal mixtures for stock and poultry are contained in a recent "Food Inspection Decision" issued by the United States Board of Food and Drug Inspection, Department of Agriculture :—

Poultry and cattle foods which contain poisonous weed seeds in appreciable quantities will be considered as adulterated in accordance with those provisions of the Food and Drugs Act of 30th June, 1906, forbidding the presence of poisonous or deleterious ingredients.

The Department has been asked by the manufacturers of medicinal mixtures for poultry, cattle, &c., whether such mixtures may, under the law, be labelled respectively as cattle and poultry foods. It is thought, first, that the words "Cattle Food" or "Poultry Food" should apply to cattle or poultry foods which are not mixed with any condimental or medicinal substance or substances ; second, that mixtures of cattle and poultry food materials, with small quantities of condiments, such as anise seed, ginger, capsicum, &c., should be labelled as "Condimental Cattle Food," or "Condimental Poultry Food;" and third, that mixtures of cattle food materials with medicinal substances, such as arsenic, sulphate of iron (copperas), &c., should not be labelled as foods, but as medicines, or remedies.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MEXICO.

Abolition of Export Duty on Sisal Fibre.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Mexican Presidential Decree abolishing the export duty on sisal fibre has come into force. Duties paid on any such fibre exported subsequent to the 16th February, 1908, will be refunded to the exporters.

CUBA.

New Regulation concerning Ships' Manifests.

The Cuban "Gaceta Oficial" for the 25th April contains a Decree of the Provisional Governor of Cuba, dated the 24th April, providing that on and after the 1st July, 1908, every master of a vessel arriving in Cuba from a foreign port must immediately upon landing send by registered mail to the *Auditor for Cuba at Havana* a true copy in Spanish of the manifest of his vessel, and on entering his vessel at the Customs House must make affidavit that such copy has been mailed, and that the same is true and correct. He must also mail to the Auditor a true copy in Spanish of any subsequent corrections made on the manifest, to which he must make affidavit. Any master who neglects or refuses to comply with the foregoing provisions is liable to a fine to be imposed by the collector of the port of not less than 100 dols. nor more than 500 dols. for each offence. The Secretary of the Treasury when, in his opinion there has been no wilful neglect or intent to defraud, may in his discretion mitigate or remit the penalty hereby imposed.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

RUSSIA.

Steamship communication between Russian Ports in the Far East.

Referring to the notice on p. 567 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 19th September last, relative to proposals for improving steamship communication between Russian ports in the Far East, a despatch has now been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Representative at St. Petersburg reporting that the following decisions have been taken by the Council of Ministers and confirmed by the Emperor:—

1. To empower the Minister of Commerce and Industry to apply to the Duma for a further sum of 10,000*l.*, in addition to the 23,600*l.* already granted for the maintenance of a fast steamship service between Vladivostok and the Russian ports on the Pacific.

2. To conclude a contract with the steamship company in the

Far East for the maintenance of a service, during 1908, in the Gulf of Peter the Great, and between Vladivostok, St. Vladimir's Bay and the Government harbour; and further to enter into negotiations with the company with a view to concluding a long-term contract for the same services.

3. To give the company an assurance that they will receive on the 14th July an advance of 6,000*l.* as mileage, on condition of having fulfilled all the conditions mentioned in the contract.

4. To defer until 13th January, 1909, the repayment of the first instalment due from the company to the Government on account of the purchase of eight vessels, which should have been paid off on 13th January, 1908. A corresponding delay in payment is arranged for in the case of the remaining nine instalments due from the company, but all other conditions laid down in the original agreement of 9th May, 1906, are retained.

ROUMANIA.

Danube Shipping Taxation.

A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office, from H.M. Representative on the Danube Commission, to the effect that the proposal* brought forward by the Turkish Delegate at the recent sittings of the Commission in connection with the revision of the tariff dues on shipping, was voted as a whole on the 22nd May. The application of the additional tax is to take effect from the 1st July next.

JAPAN (FORMOSA).

Tonnage Dues.

H.M. Consul at Tamsui (Mr. A. M. Chalmers) reports that from 1st October, 1907, a slight change was made in the tonnage dues in Formosa, whereby a vessel paying 20 sen (4*d.*) per ton of her net tonnage at any port can enter that port free of dues for one full year, the ordinary dues being 5 sen (1*d.*) per ton.

Keelung Harbour Works.

H.M. Consul also reports that the harbour improvement scheme at Keelung is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the sea walls and quays running from the railway station towards the mouth of the harbour, 1,500 feet long, will in 1908 be sufficiently near to completion to allow of small steamers going alongside. There will be a uniform depth of 30 feet of water along the quays and in the anchorage.

* This proposal was to retain the tariff in its present form, and to apply a special additional tax of 20 centimes per register ton on all vessels (*bâtiments*) without exception, whether fluvial or maritime, which load or unload in the port of Sulina only. Sea-going vessels proceeding up the river for a commercial purpose, as well as postal and passenger steamers between Sulina and up-river ports will be exempt from this tax.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Enquiry under the Boiler Explosions Act.

A formal investigation was held in the Council Chamber, Public Library, Workington, on the 15th, 16th and 18th May into the circumstances attending a boiler explosion that occurred at Workington on the 14th November last. The Commissioners attributed the accident to negligence and ordered the Works to pay 50*l.* towards the costs of the investigation.

NATAL.

Bounty on Gold Production.

The "Natal Government Gazette" of the 28th April contains a notification* of the conditions under which a bounty on gold production will be paid during the financial year ending 30th June, 1908. Payments, according to priority of proof, will be made at the rate of five shillings per ounce of fine gold won, on which the claim to bounty is proved before 30th June, 1908, provided that the total amount of 500*l.*, to which the bounty for the financial year is limited, be not previously expended.

The "Gazette" may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Oil-bearing Strata.

The Durban Correspondent of the Board of Trade (Mr. A. D. C. Agnew) has forwarded an extract from the "Natal Mercury" stating that a Canadian oil expert, who has recently returned from a tour through the oil-bearing properties in the Ladybrand district of the Orange River Colony, has reported most favourably upon their prospects. The existence of oil-bearing strata has been known for many years, but hitherto little has been done to ascertain their value. Durban being the nearest port, it is probable that, if oil is found in large quantities and an export trade developed, shipments will be made from there.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

TURKEY.

Textile Industries of Konia.

The British Vice-Consul at Konia (Major Doughty Wylie) sends the following notes on the textile industries of that district:—

Native cottons.—These are very generally

* Similar notifications for previous years were noted in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th September, 1905, p. 604, and 15th November, 1906, p. 314.

Yarns and Textiles.

made in the houses and villages by women. The yarns used are usually Nos. 4 to 12 and the majority are believed to be British. The stuffs themselves, if white, are used for men's and women's underclothing, and, if striped or in self colours, for women's trousers, &c., and for sheets and towels. There are several qualities, some of them as thin as muslin and some stouter:—

	Width.	Length.	Price.
	Inches.	Yards.	
1. Shirtings	20	7¼	2*s.* 2*d.*
2. Thin sheeting	17	7¼	2*s.* 6*d.*
3. Thick sheeting	21	—	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*

Woollens.—1. Thick hopsacking, used for outer trousers by men and some women, 20 inches wide, 8*d.* per 26 inches.

2. Thin crêpe-like material, used for women's veils, called "charchuffs," 65 inches long by 40 to 42 inches wide, price about 3*s.* 4*d.* per piece. Better qualities and larger sizes are dearer. Both these materials are pure wool and shrink when washed.* There are many other cottons, ranging in price from 3*d.* to 4*d.* for a piece 26 inches long by 21 inches wide.

Stockings.—Pure wool—usually white—hand knitted, price from 8*d.* to 1*s.* for men's and 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* for women's.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Closing of Cotton Mills in Georgia and North and South Carolina.

H.M. Consul at Savannah (Mr. J. A. Donnelly) reports that at a representative meeting of the cotton manufacturers of the States of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, held on the 25th April at the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved to accept no further orders for cloth at present prices, and that the mills should be shut down indefinitely, not later than 1st July of this year. The determination to close is the result of the low prices and the consequent running of the mills at a dead loss. Prices are lower than in 1905, when the mills were paying from 6 to 8 cents per pound for raw cotton, as against 11 to 12 cents now. It is not known how long this condition will last, as it will depend on the recovery of the market, which does not at present seem promising.

* Patterns of the five materials principally used may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AGRICULTURE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended the 23rd May, 1908, were as follows:—

Wheat	33*s.* 8*d.*
Barley	25*s.* 9*d.*
Oats	18*s.* 10*d.*

For further particulars see p. 473.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

A statement is published on p. 474, showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended the 23rd May, 1908, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1907.

ZANZIBAR.

Rubber.

H.M. Consul at Zanzibar (Mr. J. H. Sinclair) reports that the Director of Agriculture there is of opinion that Ceara rubber, with which experiments have already been made by the Government, might be advantageously cultivated in Zanzibar, and further experiments on a more extensive scale are now being carried out with a view to its production on a commercial basis. A small amount is annually collected from the Landolphia vine, which is indigenous in Pemba.

Copra.

H.M. Consul also states that the quantity of copra exported in 1907 was not so large as in 1906, being 143,163 cwt. as against 157,445 cwt. The greater part of it, over 92 per cent., went as usual to Marseilles. The value, however (137,633*l.*), was the highest on record. The price on the local market averaged 5*s.* 8*d.* per frasila (35lb.) in January and rose to 6*s.* 3*d.* in March. From that month there was a gradual decline to 4*s.* 3*d.* in December.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Crop Prospects in Smyrna District.

The Acting British Consul-General at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote Smith) reports, under date of 2nd May, that, so far as could then be judged, the agricultural prospects for 1908 in the Smyrna district were of a most promising character. The winter has been mild and the atmospheric conditions, both in the late autumn and early spring, have been such as to favour every kind of field operations; ploughing and sowing, therefore, have been carried on under the best conditions. Fruit trees are in full bearing, with the exception of apricots and sultana vines, which have been injured to some extent by frosts, the depreciation in value of the latter from this cause being estimated at approximately 20 per cent. The area sown under various crops is, if anything, in excess of former years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended the 21st May, 1908, was 16,110 (including 194 bales British West Indian and 774 bales British West African), and the number imported during the twenty-one weeks ended the 21st May was 1,877,843 (including 5,737 bales British West Indian and 3,405 bales British West African). As regards exports, the figures are, for the week ended the 21st May, 1908, 9,682 bales, and for the twenty-one weeks, 223,900 bales.

For further details see p. 473.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

The following persons, nominated by local authorities for the post of Inspector of Weights and Measures, have passed the examination provided for under the 8th section of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—L. Bannister, Lancashire; W. G. Brook, Lancashire; T. C. Brown, jun., Dudley; S. Burns, Govan; T. H. Greenfield, Liverpool; A. T. Leatherbarrow, South Shields; G. Moody, Northumberland; E. Moreton, Lancashire; R. A. Robinson, Middlesex; W. G. Stephens, Lancashire; T. W. Taylor, Lancashire; A. G. Truss, Gloucester City; and W. G. Walton, Northumberland.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Timber Export Trade.

The report recently published by the Colonial Office on the Forest Administration of Southern Nigeria for 1906* gives particulars of the chief timbers exported from the Colony and of timbers that have been recommended for the export trade, from which it may be seen that there is a large assortment of different kinds of wood available for export, and this list will doubtless be augmented from time to time as other species become known.

As regards the prospects of profitably exporting timber, other than mahoganies and cedars, to Europe, it is stated that under the existing conditions of freight, labour, &c., it does not pay to export woods that realise less than 3*d.* per superficial foot. A large number of different kinds of West African timbers can easily command from 2*d.* to 2½*d.* a superficial foot in the Liverpool market if presented in the form of sound, carefully prepared, and seasoned logs, but the expense of hauling the timber by human labour is too great to admit of any profits being made from such prices. The timber industry of Southern Nigeria can never be developed to its full extent unless human labour is replaced by mechanical appli-

* Colonial Reports (Miscellaneous) No. 51. [Cd. 3,999]. Obtainable from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., at a cost of 5*d*

Miscellaneous.

ances or by the employment of draught animals; supervision by European contractors skilled in the use of such appliances would also be necessary.

The cost of hauling practically restricts the exploitation of the forests to within four miles of the banks of the larger rivers capable of floating logs; beyond that distance the cost becomes prohibitive. This in itself is not an unmixed evil, as a certain amount of protection (provided the forests are not destroyed for farming purposes—an ever-present danger) is thus afforded to the remoter forests, which will become available as a source of supply as soon as the conditions of the country have been sufficiently developed to permit the employment of improved methods of timber extraction.

TRINIDAD.

Paper Pulp from Sugar Cane: Samples on View.

Samples of paper pulp manufactured from megass (expressed sugar cane) have been received from the Board of Trade Correspondent at Port of Spain, Trinidad (Mr. Clarence Ross), and may be inspected at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. The process of conversion has been discovered by Mr. B. de Lemarre, of Port-of-Spain, and it is stated to be applicable also to banana, para grass, and other indigenous vegetation. It is understood that the product—of which the samples above referred to are representative—is shipped to the United Kingdom for further treatment, and that several shipments have already been made.

FRANCE.

International Congress of Refrigerating Industries.

The Foreign Office have received from the French Ambassador in in London a notification that the date of opening of the International Congress of Refrigerating Industries, that was to be held at Paris at the end of June of this year, has been postponed to the end of September.

ITALY (SICILY).

New Cement Factory at Catania.

The British Vice-Consul at Catania (Mr. W. A. Franck) reports that the new cement factory there (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th April, p. 221) will shortly be ready for work; it will produce natural cement only, at the rate of 80 tons per day. The company owning the factory, known as the *Società Anonima Cementi Portland*, with a capital of 12,000*l*., was formed by some of the local capitalists in view of the success attained by

Miscellaneous.

the Etna Cement Company (*Società Anonima Cementi Etna*), which has been working for about four years, producing both natural and artificial cement. The raw material for the Catania factory will be imported from Spalato (Dalmatia). The demand for cement is very brisk.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Proposed Company to control Yellow Pine Forests.

H.M. Consul at St. Louis (Mr. T. Erskine) reports that a scheme is under consideration for the formation of a corporation to control the yellow pine timber lands of the Southern States. It is estimated that 160,000,000,000 feet of yellow pine are still standing in those States, but in view of the fact that 13,000,000,000 feet were cut last year, and that the demand for this class of timber is likely to increase, the extinction of these southern forests appears to be in sight.

The objects of the proposed company are to regulate the cut, patrol the forests to prevent destructive fires and protect growing saplings in order to ensure a supply in the future. It is hoped that if the scheme can be carried through it will ultimately cover all the timber lands in the Northern States.

Canned Salmon Pack of the Pacific Coast.

The San Francisco "Daily Commercial News" of the 2nd May, in a review of the canned salmon pack of the Pacific Coast, states that in view of the fact that the "four-year run" of salmon will take place next season, preparations are, in accordance with precedent, being made for a small pack this year. The total output of canned salmon during 1907 amounted to 3,697,891 cases of forty-eight 1 lb. tins, and though it is as yet too early to form a close estimate as to the yield for the present season, it is considered probable that it will fall short of last season's total by 500,000 cases. This anticipated shortage will be mainly due to a decreased output from Puget Sound and from the Fraser River, where, it is stated, seven canneries only will be working this year.

COREA.

Regulations under the New Forest Law.

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. H. Cockburn, C.B.) has forwarded a translation of the detailed regulations for the disposal of Corean State forests under the New Forest Law promulgated on the 21st January last (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th April, p. 256). The translation may be consulted at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 21 weeks ended 21st May, 1908 :—

	Week ended 21st May, 1908.	21 Weeks ended 21st May, 1908.	Week ended 21st May, 1908.	21 Weeks ended 21st May, 1908.
	Imports. (Bales.)		Exports. (Bales.)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
American	7,086	1,540,582	5,532	154,319
Brazilian	24	18,323	—	1,771
East Indian	2,083	56,879	304	17,476
Egyptian	3,366	222,962	1,542	45,471
Miscellaneous	3,551*	39,097†	2,304	4,863
Total	16,110	1,877,843	9,682	223,900

* Including 194 bales British West Indian and 774 bales British West African.
† " 5,737 " " " " 3,405 " " "

Note.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, is not included in this return.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn,** per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 23rd May, 1908, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Week ended 23rd May, 1908	33	8	25	9	18	10
Corresponding week in—						
1901	27	7	23	8	19	9
1902	31	6	25	1	22	10
1903	27	8	23	7	18	5
1904	26	9	19	8	16	7
1905	30	11	24	4	18	8
1906	30	4	24	2	20	2
1907	29	7	24	3	20	5

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 23rd May, 1908, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 23rd May, 1908.	*Corresponding Week in 1907.*
Animals, living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number.	4,020	*8,493*
Sheep and lambs	"	—	*3,063*
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	312	*241*
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	89,354	*97,101*
Mutton " " "	"	130,286	*87,940*
Pork " " "	"	5,139	*4,269*
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	Cwts.	93,753	*94,260*
Beef	"	1,403	*1,499*
Hams	"	19,508	*20,001*
Pork	"	7,620	*5,042*
Meat, unenumerated, fresh	"	13,028	*7,638*
" " salted	"	1,097	*756*
" preserved otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	19,450	*4,816*
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	Cwts.	68,457	*92,469*
Margarine	"	15,704	*13,828*
Cheese	"	27,372	*48,159*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	96	*43*
" condensed	"	15,631	*18,476*
" preserved, other kinds	"	111	*84*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	339,922	*439,998*
Poultry	Value £	5,555	*11,759*
Game	"	3,818	*67*
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	6,407	*4,853*
Lard	"	32,828	*37,408*
Corn, grain, meal, and flour:—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,694,000	*1,506,500*
Wheat meal and flour	"	168,300	*216,500*
Barley	"	120,700	*136,900*
Oats	"	204,900	*239,800*
Peas	"	22,590	*27,240*
Beans	"	4,140	*4,610*
Maize or Indian corn	"	459,100	*992,400*
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	Cwts.	29,701	*13,396*
Apricots and peaches	"	—	*18*
Bananas	Bunches.	131,495	*87,916*
Cherries	Cwts.	1,375	*1,305*
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	265	*226*
Grapes	"	119	*148*
Lemons	"	20,402	*28,864*
Oranges	"	152,844	*129,623*
Pears	"	55	*258*
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	996	*535*
Unenumerated	"	1,703	*130*
Hay	Tons.	552	*1,906*
Straw	"	30	*1,366*
Moss litter	"	1,304	*1,933*
Hops	Cwts.	3,703	*1,188*
Locust beans	"	15,055	*8,180*
Vegetables, raw:—			
Onions	Bushels.	120,797	*200,175*
Potatoes	Cwts.	191,996	*183,046*
Tomatoes	"	25,944	*26,206*
Unenumerated	Value £	14,648	*9,021*
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	1,222	*2,339*
Preserved by canning	"	3,078	*4,204*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of April, 1908, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 5*d.* per copy, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Attention is further called to the fact that the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1906, in two volumes and a Supplement, may be purchased at a cost of 6*s.* 8*d.* for the first volume, 3*s.* 4*d.* for the second volume, and 3*s.* 9*d.* for the Supplement, at any of the addresses enumerated above. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives Abstract Tables for the years 1902-1906, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article (from and to each country) in the first volume, in the second volume details as to customs revenue, transhipments, and articles in bond, and particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country, and in the Supplement, Abstract and detailed tables showing countries of consignment of imports, and countries of ultimate destination of exports.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published by the Board of Trade on the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the May issue:—State of the Labour Market in April; Number of workpeople employed in Non-Textile Factories, 1904; Co-operative Production and Distribution in Ireland in 1906; Recent Conciliation Cases; Railway Conciliation Boards; and Report of Central (Unemployed) Body for London, 1906-7.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following is a *résumé* of some of the more interesting subjects dealt with in Consular Reports of the **Annual Series** issued since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

ANNUAL SERIES.

No. 3,996. Trade of Batoum and District for the year 1907.

Industrial and commercial depression; economic conditions.

Shipping: British enterprise.

Petroleum, manganese and liquorice root industries.

Import, export and transit trade.

Mining industry.

Railways and other public works.

Map of Consular District of Batoum.

Reports on Poti, Novorossisk and Baku are appended.

* It can be purchased through any newsagent, price 1*d.*

Government Publications.

No. 3,998. Trade of Consular District of San Francisco for the year 1907.

Financial conditions.
Analysis of shipping returns; San Francisco harbour.
Report on Panama route.
Real estate, mortgages and releases.
Building operations.
Fire insurance; banking.
Cement, coal and lumber trade.
Progress of railway construction.
Oil production; new pipe line.
Manufacturing industries; labour conditions; immigration.
Mining and agricultural industries.

Reports on Los Angeles and San Diego are appended.

No. 3,999. Trade of the Monthons of Saiburi and Puket (Siam) for the year 1907.

Commercial conditions and prospects.
Notes on import and export trade.
Shipping and navigation.
Mining industry.
Population, health and climate.
Public works.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Departmental Committee on Bankruptcy Law Amendment. Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the Bankruptcy Law and its Administration. [*Cd.* 4,068.] *Price* 5*d. Minutes of Evidence.* [*Cd.* 4,069.] *Price* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Government Publications.

LIST OF FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers, which have been issued in the **Annual** and **Miscellaneous** Series since the 1st January, 1908, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
3963	Hungary, Economic Condition in 1906 and 1907...	1½*d.*
	Belgium:	
3968	Antwerp, Shipping in 1907	2½*d.*
3985	Finances, 1907	1½*d.*
	Denmark:	
3967	Finances, 1905–6 and 1906–7	3*d.*
	France and Colonies:	
3981	Corsica, 1907	2*d.*
3972	Nantes and St. Nazaire, 1907	1*d.*
3971	New Caledonia, 1907 ...	3*d.*
3973	Réunion, 1907	½*d.*
	Germany:	
3960	Finances, 1907–8	3*d.*
	Greece:	
3990	Cyclades, 1907	4½*d.*
3989	Morea, Ætolia and Acarnania, 1907	3*d.*
	Italy:	
3987	Rome, 1907	1½*d.*
3959	South Italy, 1907	3*d.*
	Netherlands and Colonies:	
3964	Amsterdam, 1907	2*d.*
3991	Java, 1907	4½*d.*
	Norway:	
3997	Norway, 1907	3*d.*
	Portugal and Colonies:	
3977	Azores, 1907...	1½*d.*
3955	Goa, 1906	1*d.*
	Russia:	
3996	Batoum, 1907	5*d.*
3988	Poland and Lithuania, 1907	3½*d.*
3966	Russia, 1907...	1*d.*
	Servia.	
3962	Servia, 1906...	1½*d.*

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
	Spain:	
3957	Spain, 1906	7½*d.*
	Sweden:	
3950	Finances, 1905–8	1½*d.*
	Switzerland:	
3961	Switzerland, 1906	2*d.*
	Turkey:	
3975	Adrianople, 1907	2*d.*
3974	Palestine, 1907	1½*d.*
	ASIA—	
	China:	
3992	Antung, 1907	1*d.*
3984	Wuhu, 1907...	3*d.*
	Japan:	
3983	Kobe, 1907	4½*d.*
	Persia:	
3951	Bushire, 1906–7	3*d.*
3953	Kermanshah, 1906-7 ...	1½*d.*
3970	Seistan & Kain, 1906–7 ...	2*d.*
	Siam:	
3999	Saiburi & Puket, 1907 ...	1*d.*
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	Mexico:	
3958	Mexican Budget for 1908–9	1½*d.*
3994	Progreso, 1907	1*d.*
3993	Salina Cruz, 1907	½*d.*
	United States of America:	
3982	Baltimore, 1907	2½*d.*
3980	Finances, 1906–7	2*d.*
3979	Hawaii, 1906–7	3*d.*
3998	San Francisco, 1907 ...	3*d.*
3986	Savannah, 1907	1½*d.*
3969	United States, 1907 ...	3*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
	Honduras:	
3995	Honduras, 1906–7	½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price	No.	Place.	Price
	AMERICA, SOUTH—			**Colombia:**	
	Brazil:		3956	Colombia, 1907	1*d.*
3952	Santos, 1905–6	2½*d.*			
667	*Mining Industry in the State of Minas Geraes* ...	1½*d.*		**Venezuela:**	
			3965	Ciudad Bolivar, 1907 ...	2½*d.*
	Chile:			**WEST INDIES—**	
3978	Chile, 1907	8½*d.*			
3976	Coquimbo, 1907	2*d.*	3954	Cuba, 1906	1*d.*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since the 1st January, 1908, may be purchased from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.:—

Annual.

No.	Place.	Price.
553	St. Lucia, 1906–7	2*d.*
554	Southern Nigeria, 1906	11*d.*
555	St. Vincent, 1906–7	2*d.*
556	Basutoland, 1906-7	3*d.*

Miscellaneous.

No.	Place.	Price.
45	East Africa Protectorate: Report relating to the Geology of	6*d.*
46	Northern Nigeria: Second Report on the results of the Mineral Survey, 1904–5...	2*d.*
47	Northern Nigeria: Report on the results of the Mineral Survey, 1905–6	2½*d.*
48	Nyasaland Protectorate: Report on the results of the Mineral Survey, 1906–7	2½*d.*
49	East Africa Protectorate: Annual Report of the Veterinary Department, 1906–7	3½*d.*
50	British Cotton Cultivation: Reports on	2½*d.*
51	Southern Nigeria: Report on the Forest Administration for 1906	5*d.*

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (No. 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c. There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time. The Governments of India, Canada, Queensland, Transvaal and Orange River Colony have established, in proximity to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, at 73, Basinghall Street, special offices for dealing with trade matters (see below).

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d*. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver & Boyd; and in Dublin to Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

Special Indian and Colonial Trade Enquiry Offices.

India.—An India Trade Enquiry Office has been established at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., for the purpose of supplying information as to the commercial products, manufactures and trades of British India. An India Office official is in daily attendance to answer personal or written enquiries. The current publications of the Government of India dealing with Indian trade statistics, tariff charges, railways, economic products, &c., are kept in the office, and can be consulted free: the various Indian Directories are also filed.

Canada.—The Canadian Government have opened an office at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., under the designation of "Canadian Government City Trade Branch." A Canadian representative attends daily to deal with enquiries and applications regarding

SPECIAL INDIAN AND COLONIAL TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES—*continued.*

Canadian import and export trade, and to supply information about Canadian matters generally. Personal appointments can be arranged when desired.

Victoria.—The Government of Victoria (Australia) have an extensive and varied collection of products of the State on view at the Show Room of their London Offices (142, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.). Lists of the Exporters of the State, with their Agents in the United Kingdom, and full particulars relating to the trade, prospects, &c., of the State, can be obtained upon application to the Agent-General for Victoria, at the above address.

New South Wales.—With a view to facilitating the acquiring of information regarding the State's products, the New South Wales Government have a commercial branch attached to the Agent-General's Department at 123-125, Cannon Street, E.C. A great variety of specimens is on view—typical of the mineral, agricultural and other products of the country. Full information concerning the Colony is given gratis to all applicants.

Queensland.—The Agent-General for Queensland has opened a branch office at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where a representative attends daily to give information to enquirers regarding trade, mining, and all other matters relating to Queensland. Specimens of products representative of the pastoral, agricultural, and mining industries of Queensland are on view.

South Australia.—The Government of South Australia have established a Produce Department at the offices of the Agent General, Threadneedle House, 28, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C., where specimens of every description of South Australian produce are now displayed. This Department will supply, free of cost, full information regarding the exports from South Australia of all sorts of produce.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Government of the Cape of Good Hope have offices at 98, Victoria Street, S.W., for the purpose of a Commercial Agency, under the superintendence of the Trades Commissioner, who supplies free information on trade subjects connected with the Colony, such as agricultural products, industries, trade, tariff regulations, commercial statistics, railway rates, &c., &c.

Natal.—The Government of Natal have established a Commercial Agency for that Colony at 26, Victoria Street, S.W., under the direction of the Agent-General. The Commercial Agent will supply, gratis, information on trade and industrial subjects connected with the Colony, commercial statistics, tariffs, railway rates, shipping freights, &c. Specimens of certain descriptions of Natal produce are on view.

Transvaal and Orange River Colony.—A Trade Enquiry Office has been opened at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., by the Governments of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the general direction of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. The Superintendent in charge of the Office supplies free information regarding the products and resources of the two colonies.